Title: Channel Non-Quota Demersal Fisheries Management Plan **Date**: 22/06/2023 **BRU No:** *Provided by the BRU on sign-off* **Lead department or agency:** Defra **Other departments or agencies:** MMO	De-Minimis Assessment (DMA) **Stage**: Consultation **Source of intervention**: Domestic **Type of measure**: Other
Summary: Rationale and Options	**Contact for enquiries:** *phil.mcbryde@defra.gov.uk*

Total Net Present Value	Business Net Present Value	Net cost to business per year
£0.00m	£0.00m	£0.00m

Rationale for intervention and intended outcomes

The Fisheries Act 2020[1] places an expectation on the UK's Fisheries Policy Authorities to publish Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs). The Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS)[1] 2022 sets this out in practice and lists 43 proposed FMPs. The Channel Non-Quota Demersal FMP sets out the road map to manage stocks in English waters and protect the wider environment. Once published, the policies and measures in the FMP will be implemented separately through appropriate mechanisms such as statutory instruments, licensing conditions or voluntary measures.

This is a multi-species FMP, covering 19 demersal NQS in the English Channel. Stocks are currently classed as data limited. Current evidence suggests some species like red mullet and brill are potentially being exploited above the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) - the theoretical largest yield that can be caught from a species stock over an infinite period so the stock can regenerate – though further assessment is needed to confirm this. Fish are a common good - they are non-excludable, yet rivalrous. These characteristics mean government intervention is often needed to avoid fisheries being overexploited and overconsumed. Intervention is also required to protect the marine environment, as a healthy marine environment has positive externalities. Market agents have minimal incentive to protect the marine environment, as actions will not be beneficial in the short run and, there may be free riding.

While there are some measures in place for Channel demersal NQS, e.g., minimum towed gear mesh size of 80 mm, these are limited, and further protection is needed to ensure future stock sustainability. The FMP brings together and builds on existing management measures and research with the purpose of achieving MSY. The plan highlights where information gaps exist and what is required to fill those gaps. The lack of data on species in scope directs this FMP to be precautionary in approach, while sufficient evidence becomes available. The FMP is exploring early management interventions for flyseining, which is identified as a priority fishery for introducing precautionary management due to sustainability concerns for several demersal NQS. The FMP will draw on Defra's 2022 flyseining consultation to inform future management. The FMP will also consider impacts these fisheries have on the wider marine environment.[2]

Describe the policy options considered

Option 0: Do Nothing - No FMP or related management measures developed

- Lack of strengthened/ new, evidence-based management would increase the likelihood of stocks being overexploited with insufficient protection for the wider marine environment and be legally non-compliant.

Option 1: Self- Regulation – No formal Government FMP but industry introduces voluntary management measures

- The introduction of non-regulatory measures, such as voluntary measures developed and introduced by industry, would unlikely go far enough to ensure stocks are being fished sustainably and the wider marine environment is protected. This is because financial incentives would not align as illustrated in the rationale.
- Voluntary measures are unenforceable so there's no guarantee they provide increased protection to stocks.

Option 2 (preferred option): Channel Non-Quota Demersal FMP

- Sets out the policies designed to restore stocks to, or maintain them at, sustainable levels.

Rationale for DMA rating

A DMA has been produced because the FMP itself will have no direct monetised impacts and as such fall below18.85 the £5m threshold necessary for an IA. When individual measures are specifically implemented, the statutory or non-statutory mechanism through which these will be implemented will have their own impact assessment.

Will the policy be reviewed? Yes	If applicable, set review date:			
Are these organisations in scope?	**Micro** Yes	**Small** Yes	**Medium** Yes	**Large** Yes

Senior Policy Sign-off: **Phil McBryde**	✓	Date:	20/06/2023
Peer Review Sign-off: **Bypassed**	✓	Date:	N/A
Better Regulation Unit Sign-off: **Nadia Tiwana**	✓	Date:	22/06/2023

[1] Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[2] Fisheries Act 2020 (legislation.gov.uk)

1.0 Policy Rationale

Policy background

1. The Fisheries Act 2020 provides the framework to manage our fisheries as an independent coastal state outside of the EU Common Fisheries Policy[3]. The Act requires the UK fisheries policy authorities (Defra, and the devolved administrations in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) to prepare and publish fisheries management plans (FMPs) to help deliver our ambition for sustainable fisheries. The Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS), published in November 2022 sets out how the ambition of the Fisheries Act 2020 will be achieved in practice and lists 43 proposed FMPs to be published, one of which is the Channel Demersal NQS FMP in English waters. The fisheries policy authorities have a statutory obligation to prepare and publish any FMP on that list in accordance with the timescales set out in the JFS

2. FMPs set out the policies designed to restore one or more stocks of sea fish to, or maintain them at, sustainable levels. Each plan will specify the stock(s), type of fishing and the geographic area covered. Each FMP will also identify the measures that will be used to deliver its policies. Such measures may include both existing or new regulations, statutory instruments, technical measures, or non-statutory routes such as research plans, voluntary agreements, or codes of conduct. The precise mechanisms used will depend on the policies set out in the plan and, where appropriate, will be enforced by the relevant national fisheries authority.

Problem under consideration

3. Non-quota species (NQS) fisheries, including demersal NQS, are of significant interest to both UK and EU vessels, given the high monetary value of NQS, and their importance to local communities. In 2020, landings of NQS made up 19% (118,370 tonnes) of the total quantity of landings (623,000 tonnes) by the UK fleet and 28% (£233m) of the total value (£831m) into the UK and abroad[2]. The Channel demersal NQS fishery averages annual landings value of £23m to UK vessels and £19m to EU vessels. Demersal NQS, particularly cuttlefish are important for both UK and EU fleets. Despite this, demersal NQS are data poor, compared to quota species, in terms of stock status, estimates of MSY and affecting factors, which leaves them vulnerable to unsustainable levels of fishing activity.

4. This is a multi-species FMP, covering 19 demersal NQS in the English Channel (ICES areas 7d and 7e). This includes:
   - Bony fish: bib, brill, lemon sole, turbot, john dory, red mullet, grey gurnard, red gurnard, tub gurnards.
   - Sharks, skates, and rays: lesser spotted dogfish, stary smoothhound, common smoothhound.
   - Cephalopods: common cuttlefish, elegant cuttlefish, common octopus, curled octopus, veined squid/long-finned squid, European common squid, common squid.

5. Species in scope are relatively data poor. Brill, turbot, lemon sole, lesser spotted dogfish, red mullet, smoothhound, grey and red gurnard are assessed by ICES, with varying standards of advice provided dependent on data richness. For the rest of the species in

[3] Common fisheries policy (CFP) (europa.eu)

this FMP, stock units are not understood. As such, additional research and data gathering are required to better understand these species, with the long-term aim to close the data gaps on demersal NQS, in order to conduct an MSY assessment or suitable proxy. Available scientific evidence e.g., some ICES stock assessments[4], and a non-systematic literature review conducted by Cefas for each of the species (summary found in Annexes 1 and 5 in the FMP) suggests some demersal NQS are not being fished sustainably. The Channel Demersal NQS FMP primarily aims to ensure that demersal NQS in the English Channel are managed to ensure their long-term sustainability and long run economic profitability from MSY.

6. Flyseining has been raised as a particular concern for demersal NQS fisheries in the English Channel. Last year, Defra ran a public consultation to gather further information regarding the impact of flyseiners on demersal NQS stocks[5], as well as ask for views on some potential measures to help manage this. The responses to the consultation saw 78% of respondents agree, to varying extents, that that they were in favour of introducing some form of measure or agreed something should be done to manage flyseine vessel pressure on demersal NQS. Defra will be publishing a government response to this consultation in summer 2023. Due to the cross-over between the consultation and the Channel Demersal NQS FMP, the FMP will look to build on the responses from the consultation and will take forward measures to address the flyseine issue. Specifically, to address sustainability concerns identified for several species associated with flyseine catch, i.e., gurnards, red mullet.

Rationale for intervention

7. Demersal NQS in the Channel were prioritised for early development of a Fisheries Management Plan because they met the following criteria:
    a. Potential risk of over-exploitation without additional management action.
    b. Species in scope are data limited with many lacking comprehensive data collection programmes or formal stock assessments.
    c. High economic value contributing to coastal communities.
    d. Wider social and economic importance of the stock and its associated fisheries, considering factors such as employment levels, local income, recreational fishing interest, contribution to coastal communities, and legal or governance and institutional structures.
    e. Ecosystem significance of the stock, including factors such as its fisheries' impact on the ecosystem and interactions with non-target species including protected species.

8. The Channel Demersal NQS FMP sets out the policy framework for managing stocks in English waters to achieve MSY and includes the complete portfolio of existing management measures in inshore and offshore waters in addition to all available science and evidence. The FMP also highlights where gaps exist and what is required to fill those gaps and provide the necessary protection for stocks now and in the long term.

[4] Working Group on the Assessment of Demersal Stocks in the North Sea and Skagerrak (WGNSSK) (figshare.com)

[5] Fisheries: managing flyseine vessel pressure on demersal non-quota fish stocks - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

9. The FMP will also consider evidence of the wider impacts the fishery has on the marine environment and will set out a long-term plan to improve data that will inform mitigation and management actions. The ecosystem management measures will ensure the fishery operates harmoniously within the wider marine environment.

10. Government intervention is required as fish stocks, including demersal NQS, are a common pool resource. That is, that they are non-excludable, yet rivalrous. Rivalrous here means anyone can catch a fish but once a fish is caught and retained it cannot be caught again. They are non-excludable because it is not possible for one actor to exclude another from catching fish. These characteristics would lead to the classic economic problem of 'the tragedy of the commons', were the government not to intervene. This is because market agents would only consider the benefits of catching. They would not weigh it against the impact it will have on the stock health, overall, leading to overexploitation of the stock. Government intervention would prevent this overexploitation of fish stocks, and this FMP provides the framework through which government intervention would work.

11. Furthermore, a thriving marine environment has positive externalities to society which would not be captured by the market mechanism. For example, a healthy marine environment can capture carbon emissions, helping reduce the impact of climate change for all individuals, which would provide social benefit far greater than the private benefit of an individual taking actions to protect the marine environment. Industry alone would not be able to provide adequate protection of the marine environment as this requires coordination and enforcement that is not possible within markets. Government intervention is therefore required to ensure that this optimal social benefit is achieved.

Policy objective

12. The objective of this policy, in accordance with the Fisheries Act 2020[6], the Joint Fisheries Statement[7] and the 25 Year Environmental Plan[8], is to contribute to the health and abundance of key commercial species and promote healthy seas and economic stability.

13. Management of demersal NQS fisheries in the English Channel aims to achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability, benefitting coastal communities and wider society. A key priority of the FMP is to ensure that demersal NQS stocks in English waters are being fished sustainably by ensuring fishing effort is responsive to stock status and does not exceed the ability of the stocks to regenerate. Ensuring effective, adaptable, evidence-based fishery management measures are in place is crucial to protecting the long-term sustainability of demersal stocks.

14. The FMP contains and builds on the existing management measures and research for demersal NQS. The FMP aims to highlight where evidence is limited and identifies the

[6] Fisheries Act 2020 (legislation.gov.uk)

[7] Joint_Fisheries_Statement_JFS_2022_Final.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)

[8] 25 Year Environment Plan - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

requirements to improve research to provide the necessary protection for stocks now and in the long term. The FMP sets out to guide demersal NQS fisheries to the point where management is driven by a comprehensive harvest strategy underpinned by a reliable stock assessment methodology. The management objectives detailed in this FMP set out the shared commitment that industry and government will have for these important fisheries.

15. Of the 19 species covered under the scope of this FMP, seven finfish and elasmobranchs have been assessed by ICES within the English Channel, with a further assessment for turbot specific to the North Sea holding some relevance given potential overlaps and an opportunity to spatially extend the assessment. Of those stocks assessed by ICES, four (brill, grey gurnard, red mullet, and turbot) have concerns around sustainability[9]. Further anecdotal reports gathered during stakeholder engagement sessions suggest a general decline in abundance and size of most species. Cephalopod stocks are not assessed by ICES, though work is underway to address this. The available data indicates that fishing pressure is likely to exceed levels required to ensure long term sustainable stocks across demersal NQS fisheries in the English Channel. This highlights the need for better data, and better management. There are also already established reporting requirements to inform these models and the uncertainties and assumptions that should be addressed to improve the robustness of outputs have largely been identified already. Specifically, the Channel Demersal NQS FMP objectives aim to:

- Achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability for the benefit of coastal communities and wider society.
- Deliver harvest strategies and harvest control rules for demersal NQS where possible which are supported by regular, reliable stock assessments and are responsive to stock status through clear and decisive management measures. Management measures should ensure that fishing mortality is managed at a level allowing long-term sustainable exploitation based on assessment of stock status. The development of such strategies, rules, and measures will ensure that pressure on stocks does not exceed the ability of the stock to regenerate. In the absence of sufficient data, the first iteration of the FMP will follow precautionary management. Harvest Control Rules will be devised in future, based on suitable and precautionary reference points assessing fishing impact on stock health.
- Improve current approaches to the management of these fisheries by addressing inherent issues, exploiting alternative approaches, identifying opportunities for harmonisation of management measures considered effective, and formalising a strategic approach to deliver agile management that is informed by robust evidence.
- Support the delivery of government priorities relating to the wider marine environment, specifically the requirement to ensure the health of our seas for future generations, ambitions to restore biodiversity, and requirement to address climate change.

[9] Latest advice (ices.dk)

Options considered

Option 0: Do Nothing - No FMP or related management measures developed

The Government would fail to meet commitments under the Fisheries Act 2020 and Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) to publish FMPs, increasing risk of legal challenge.

Lack of strengthened/ new, evidence-based management would increase the likelihood of stocks being overexploited with insufficient protection for the wider marine environment.

Option 1: Self- Regulation – No formal Government FMP but industry introduces voluntary management measures

No legally recognised FMP which would result in above commitments not being met and associated legal risks.

The introduction of non-regulatory measures, such as voluntary measures developed and introduced by industry, would unlikely go far enough to ensure stocks are being fished sustainably and the wider marine environment is protected. This is because it relies too heavily on the industry's desire to commit to and put resources to applying and observing voluntary measures. As voluntary measures are unenforceable, there is no guarantee they will be consistently adhered to and provide a high enough level of protection to stocks.

Option 2 (preferred option): Channel Demersal NQS FMP

Meets the above commitments under the Fisheries Act and JFS sets out the legal framework to achieve "a more competitive, profitable and sustainable fishing industry across the whole of the UK" and complies with the statutory obligation in the Fisheries Act to prepare and publish the Channel Demersal NQS FMP (the FMP having been included in the JFS which was published in November 2022).

Sets out the policies designed to restore stocks to, or maintain them at, sustainable levels, by bringing together information on existing measures and available evidence, mapping where there are gaps and opportunities to fill them, setting a clear pathway to developing and introducing improved, evidence-based management (both regulatory and non-regulatory) in collaboration with industry/ stakeholders.

2.0 Rationale for De Minimis Rating

16. The purpose of this de-minimis assessment is to:
    - Assess the impact of the Channel Demersal NQS FMP as a new policy according to the better regulation framework
    - Demonstrate that, at this stage, there are no monetary impacts to business
    - Allow Defra to formally consult on and publish the Channel Demersal NQS FMP
    - Begin to assess proposed approaches and measures as set out in the draft FMP (specific measures will be assessed separately as and when they are developed and implemented)

17. Whilst the Channel Demersal NQS FMP includes a variety of proposed approaches and measures that will be used to deliver its policies, these actions will not be implemented immediately when the plan is published. Instead, specific measures must be developed through the appropriate processes before being implemented; such development may require further evidence and/or stakeholder, legal and policy input. The appropriate

process will depend on whether the measures being introduced are statutory or non-statutory.

18. The Channel Demersal NQS FMP does not result in direct measurable impacts at this stage because the FMP does not result in new regulation upon publication. Therefore, this document is a narrative assessment and does not include monetised costs to business. It is also a de-minimis assessment rather than a full impact assessment because the impact is less than £5m.

19. As specific measures are implemented, further impact assessments or de-minimis assessments will be completed that include the monetised costs to business of that measure.

3.0 Costs and Benefits

20. Whilst the Channel Non-quota species FMP identifies measures that could be introduced post-consultation, these proposed measures will be developed further and do not currently have sufficient detail for any economic analysis to be done. The proposed measures could be regulatory or deregulatory, and positive or negative to business, hence it is not possible to estimate impacts. As detailed costs and benefits cannot be provided in this DMA, background figures to understand the potential scale of impact and scope have been provided. When individual measures are specifically implemented, the statutory or non-statutory mechanism through which these will be implemented will have their own impacts assessed in the appropriate manner.

21. This FMP covers 19 species in English waters in ICES divisions 7d (east) and 7e (west). The landings value of these species by UK vessels in these waters in 2021 was approximately £20 million and catching live weight was approximately 6,000 tonnes[10]. Full breakdown of sales value and landings by species can be found in the Annex.

Small and Micro Business Assessment

22. The majority of these landings come from vessels over 10 metres in length, accounting for 87% of landings[11], but the 13% of landings by under 10m vessels are still worth approximately £2 million in 2021[12] so they are still economically significant to small businesses and any policy changes could still have significant impact. As small businesses represent a relatively small proportion of landings, it could be possible to make and regulatory changes with an exemption to small businesses, without significantly impacting the efficacy. This will need to be determined during the formation of any new regulatory policy. Full breakdown of landings and sales value by vessel length can also be found in the Annex.

4.0 Post implementation review

23. When producing policy and determining the need for regulatory impact assessments, the Better Regulation Framework guidance and the better regulation principles of robust evidence, transparency and proportionality are taken into consideration. Where policies require legislation, a regulatory impact assessment is undertaken and submitted to the

[10] UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[11] UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[12] UK sea fisheries annual statistics report 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) for independent scrutiny. Such scrutiny will be in advance of introducing any secondary legislation for all measures that are above the £5 million per annum threshold for net costs to business. Analysis to support these changes is produced in line with HMT Green Book methodology and includes consideration of the impact on small and micro businesses. This analysis is not required for measures below the £5 million equivalent annual net direct costs to business (EANDCB) threshold. For measures below this threshold Defra will, if appropriate, produce de-minimis assessments.

24. When new measures are introduced and result in new or changed regulation, Defra will complete a monetised impact, or de-minimis assessment for the specific measures, depending on the monetised cost to business.

FMP review

25. The Fisheries Act requires the effectiveness of the FMP is regularly assessed. The FMP must be reviewed at least every six years or sooner if relevant evidence, international obligations, or wider events require a change in the policies set out in the FMP.

26. The results from the individual FMP assessments will contribute to the formal report on the Joint Fisheries Statement (JFS) that will be published every three years. The JFS reports will be laid before the UK's legislatures. The report will set out the extent to which the policies contained in FMPs have been implemented and have affected stock levels in the UK.

1. **Review status:** Please classify with an 'x' and provide any explanations below.

	Sunset clause		X	Other review clause		Political commitment		Other reason		No plan to review

The Fisheries Act 2020 requires the Channel Demersal NQS FMP to be reviewed at least every 6 years to assess the extent to which the policies in the plan have been implemented and how the stock has been affected.

2. **Expected review date** (month and year, xx/xx):

		/			Five years from when the Regulations come into force

3. Rationale for PIR approach:

Formal review:

- The Fisheries Act 2020 requires the Channel Demersal NQS FMP to be reviewed at least every 6 years to assess the extent to which the policies in the plan have been implemented and how the stock has been affected.
- Depending upon the outcome of the review, the FMP could be revoked, amended, replaced or remain the same.
- This formal review is independent of the post implementation review process.

Independent evaluation:

- A 3-year independent process, impact and value for money evaluation of the FMP programme and individual FMPs is underway currently due to run to March 2025. The evaluation will:
- generate key learning to support adaptive management and provide an independent and objective assessment of the FMP programme objectives.
- capture lessons learnt by the FMP to inform the design and implementation of future FMPs
- Contribute to monitoring and evaluation plans to generate the evidence needed to assess performance to support the 6-yearly reviews of FMPs.

Implementing measures:

- The FMP sets out the policies and measures needed to achieve its stated objectives. It does not implement those measures upon publication. When proposed new measures are implemented, they will require separate impact assessments, monitoring regimes and post implementation reviews.
- The FMP will have an associated action plan that will set out the actions, timelines and milestones for effective implementation. Progress against this action plan will be routinely monitored and reported through Defra's normal corporate reporting functions.
- The FMPs are listed in the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 as key measures to achieve the headline targets. FMPs will be part of the EIP23 reporting process.

FMP post implementation review:

- A post implementation review for the Channel Demersal NQS FMP will coincide with the formal review to assess the wider impacts of the FMP and its associated measures. This review will include wider impacts to business and unintended consequences.
- This review will also collate the impacts of individual measures where they have been implemented and provide a holistic assessment of the impact of the FMP.

Monitoring:

- The FMP must set out the indicators and specific the monitoring required to assess its effectiveness.
- Stock status will be monitored using available stock assessment data.
- Compliance with harvesting rates will use the data on fish landings collected by the MMO.
- Information will be drawn from on-going data collection by the MMO and Seafish to assess progress against social and economic objectives in the FMP.

- The ongoing monitoring of the wider environment through the UK Marine Strategy and MPA programmes will provide information to assess the impact of the FMP' policies to mitigate the impact of the fishery on the wider environment.

Stakeholder Views

- Stakeholder views will be sought by the Channel Demersal NQS FMP working group as the industry group who collaborated on the development of the FMP. Such collaboration will be ongoing with a commitment to increased engagement as the FMP is published and implemented.
- Stakeholder views will also be sought through the independent FMP Evaluation Programme.
- Stakeholder views will be sought through any public consultation on specific management measures in the FMP and through and through public consultation during the formal review process if the FMP is amended, revoked or replaced.

5.0 Annex

UK vessel landings - tonnage

Landings weight (tonnes)							
Species	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**AVG**
Cuttlefish	4,143	5,977	3,234	4,177	3,387	2,191	3,851.53
Dogfish	930	589	975	872	719	560	774.04
Lemon sole	1,005	682	488	628	573	755	688.30
Bib	506	504	474	509	535	578	517.54
Squid	312	549	290	266	78	289	297.33
Turbot	248	287	245	269	234	238	253.39
Smoothhound	257	229	228	269	221	217	236.69
Brill	239	209	210	224	208	202	215.49
Surmullet	199	168	108	167	220	326	198.14
Octopus	154	207	151	215	174	152	175.29
John Dory	118	137	160	140	134	113	133.74
Red Gurnard	49	127	103	194	60	109	106.94
Tub Gurnard	136	132	59	44	51	125	91.09
Grey Gurnard	1	13	10	8	1	2	5.65
Total	8,296	9,810	6,735	7,981	6,594	5,856	7,545.14

UK vessel landings – sales value

Value (£'000) of landings, 2016-2021.							
Species	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**AVG**
Cuttlefish	£11,705	£21,671	£12,278	£10,700	£6,990	£6,262	£11,601
Lemon sole	£4,515	£3,490	£2,626	£2,889	£2,091	£2,751	£3,060
Turbot	£2,332	£2,716	£2,737	£3,055	£2,422	£3,286	£2,758
Squid	£1,801	£2,594	£1,618	£1,744	£583	£1,270	£1,602
Brill	£1,365	£1,337	£1,452	£1,645	£1,467	£1,772	£1,506
John Dory	£828	£871	£1,083	£1,033	£894	£953	£944
Surmullet	£1,062	£697	£495	£546	£624	£1,022	£741
Octopus	£149	£248	£289	£441	£343	£363	£305
Dogfish	£223	£147	£292	£245	£181	£141	£205
Bib	£219	£196	£181	£224	£204	£183	£201
Red Gurnard	£54	£195	£175	£226	£77	£190	£153
Smoothhound	£169	£149	£127	£159	£123	£121	£141
Tub Gurnard	£186	£153	£108	£70	£75	£162	£126
Grey Gurnard	£1	£7	£8	£6	£1	£1	£4
Total	£24,607	£34,471	£23,472	£22,986	£16,075	£18,477	£23,348

Landings weight and value by vessel size

	Length Group	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Weight (t)	≤10m	1,675.32	1,367.78	962.22	1,313.66	998.18	622.56
	>10m	6,621.07	8,441.73	5,772.70	6,667.09	5,595.34	5233.18
	Total	8,296.39	9,809.51	6,734.92	7,980.75	6,593.52	5,855.74
Weight (%)	≤10m	20%	14%	14%	16%	15%	11%
	>10m	80%	86%	86%	84%	85%	89%
Value (£'000)	≤10m	4,017	4,417	2,900	3,401	2,084	2,194
	>10m	20,590	30,054	20,571	19,585	13,990	16,283
	Total	8,624	38,889	26,372	26,386	18,159	20,671
Value (%)	≤10m	16%	13%	12%	15%	13%	13%
	>10m	84%	87%	88%	85%	87%	87%